

The Gazette of India

EXTRAORDINARY
PART II—Section 2
PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

No. 25] NEW DELHI, THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1956

RAJYA SABHA

The following Bill was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on the 17th May, 1956:—

BILL No. VIII OF 1956

A Bill to provide for the reconstitution of the Medical Council of India, and the maintenance of a Medical Register for India and for matters connected therewith.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Seventh Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956.

Short title
extent and
commence-
ment.

(2) It extends to the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

(3) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

(a) “approved institution” means a hospital, health centre or other such institution recognised by a University as an institution in which a person may undergo the training, if any, required by his course of study before the award of any medical qualification to him; Definition.

(b) “Council” means the Medical Council of India constituted under this Act;

(c) “India” means the territories comprised in the States to which this Act extends;

(d) “Indian Medical Register” means the medical register maintained by the Council;

(e) "medical institution" means any institution, within or without India, which grants degrees, diplomas or licences in medicine;

(f) "medicine" means modern scientific medicine in all its branches and includes surgery and obstetrics, but does not include veterinary medicine and surgery;

(g) "prescribed" means prescribed by regulations;

(h) "recognised medical qualification" means any of the medical qualifications included in the Schedules;

(i) "regulation" means a regulation made under section 32;

(j) "State Medical Council" means a medical council constituted under any law for the time being in force in any State regulating the registration of practitioners of medicine;

(k) "State Medical Register" means a register maintained under any law for the time being in force in any State regulating the registration of practitioners of medicine;

(l) "University" means any University in India established by law and having a medical faculty.

Constitution
and compo-
sition of the
Council

3. (1) The Central Government shall cause to be constituted a Council consisting of the following members, namely:—

(a) one member from each State to be nominated by the Central Government;

(b) one member from each University to be elected by the members of the medical faculty of that University from amongst themselves;

(c) one member from each State in which a State Medical Register is maintained, to be elected from amongst themselves by persons enrolled on such Register who possess the medical qualifications included in the First or the Second Schedule or in Part II of the Third Schedule;

(d) seven members to be elected from amongst themselves by persons enrolled on any of the State Medical Registers who possess the medical qualifications included in Part I of the Third Schedule;

(e) six members to be nominated by the Central Government:

Provided that pending the preparation of the Indian Medical Register in accordance with the provisions of this Act, clause (c) shall have effect as if for the words "to be elected from amongst themselves by persons enrolled on such Register", the words "to be nominated by the State Government from amongst persons" had been

substituted, and clause (d) shall have effect as if for the words "to be elected from amongst themselves by persons", the words "to be nominated by the Central Government from amongst persons" had been substituted.

(2) The Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Council shall be elected by the members of the Council from amongst themselves.

(3) No act done by the Council shall be questioned on the ground merely of the existence of any vacancy in, or any defect in the constitution of, the Council.

4. (1) An election under clause (b), clause (c) or clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 3 shall be conducted by the Central Government in such manner as it may think fit. Mode of election.

(2) Where any dispute arises regarding any election to the Council, it shall be referred to the Central Government whose decision shall be final.

5. (1) No person shall be eligible for nomination under clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 3 unless he possesses any of the medical qualifications included in the First and Second Schedules, resides in the State concerned, and, where a State Medical Register is maintained in that State, is enrolled on that register. Restrictions on nomination and membership

(2) No person may at the same time serve as a member in more than one capacity.

6. The Council so constituted shall be a body corporate by the name of the Medical Council of India, having perpetual succession and a common seal, with power to acquire and hold property, both movable and immovable, and to contract, and shall by the said name sue and be sued. Incorporation of the Council.

7. (1) The Chairman or Vice-Chairman of the Council shall hold office for a term not exceeding five years and not extending beyond the expiry of his term as member of the Council. Term of office of Chairman, Vice-Chairman and members.

(2) Subject to the provisions of this section, a member shall hold office for a term of five years from the date of his nomination or election or until his successor shall have been duly nominated or elected, whichever is longer.

(3) An elected or nominated member shall be deemed to have vacated his seat if he is absent without excuse, sufficient in the opinion of the Council, from three consecutive ordinary meetings of the Council or, in the case of a member elected under clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 3, if he ceases to be a member of the medical faculty of the University concerned, or in the case of a member elected under clause (c) or clause (d) of that sub-section, if he ceases to be a person enrolled on the State Medical Register concerned.

(4) A casual vacancy in the Council shall be filled by nomination or election, as the case may be, and the person nominated or elected to fill the vacancy shall hold office only for the remainder of the term for which the member whose place he takes was nominated or elected.

(5) Members of the Council shall be eligible for re-nomination or re-election.

(6) Where the said term of five years is about to expire in respect of any member, a successor may be nominated or elected at any time within three months before the said term expires but he shall not assume office until the said term has expired.

Meetings of the Council. 8. (1) The Council shall meet at least once in each year at such time and place as may be appointed by the Council.

(2) Unless otherwise provided by regulations, fifteen members of the Council shall form a quorum, and all the acts of the Council shall be decided by a majority of the members present and voting.

Officers,
Committees
and Servants
of the Coun-
cil.

9. The Council shall—

(1) constitute from amongst its members an Executive Committee and such other Committees for general or special purposes as the Council deems necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act;

(2) appoint a Registrar who shall act as Secretary and who may also, if deemed expedient, act as Treasurer;

(3) employ such other persons as the Council deems necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act;

(4) require and take from the Registrar, or from any other employee, such security for the due performance of his duties as the Council deems necessary; and

(5) with the previous sanction of the Central Government, fix the remuneration and allowances to be paid to the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and members of the Council and determine the conditions of service of the employees of the Council.

The Execu-
tive Com-
mittee.

10. (1) The Executive Committee, hereinafter referred to as the Committee, shall consist of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman, who shall be members *ex officio*, and not less than seven and not more than ten other members who shall be elected by the Council from amongst its members.

(2) The Chairman and Vice-Chairman shall be the Chairman and Vice-Chairman respectively of the Committee.

(3) In addition to the powers and duties conferred and imposed upon it by this Act, the Committee shall exercise and discharge such powers and duties as the Council may confer or impose upon it by any regulations which may be made in this behalf.

11. (1) The medical qualifications granted by any University or medical institution in India which are included in the First Schedule shall be recognised medical qualifications for the purposes of this Act.

Recognition of medical qualifications granted by Universities or medical institutions in India.

(2) Any University or medical institution in India which grants a medical qualification not included in the First Schedule may apply to the Central Government to have such qualification recognised, and the Central Government, after consulting the Council, may, by notification in the Official Gazette, amend the First Schedule so as to include such qualification therein, and any such notification may also direct that an entry shall be made in the last column of the First Schedule against such medical qualification declaring that it shall be a recognised medical qualification only when granted after a specified date.

12. (1) The medical qualifications granted by medical institutions outside India which are included in the Second Schedule shall be recognised medical qualifications for the purposes of this Act.

Recognition of medical qualification granted by medical institutions in countries with which there is a Scheme of reciprocity.

(2) The Council may apply to, or may enter into negotiations with, the Authority in any State or country outside India which by the law of such State or country is entrusted with the maintenance of a register of medical practitioners, for the settling of a scheme of reciprocity for the recognition of medical qualifications, and in pursuance of any such scheme, the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, amend the Second Schedule so as to include therein the medical qualification which the Council has decided should be recognised, and any such notification may also direct that an entry shall be made in the last column of the Second Schedule against such medical qualification declaring that it shall be a recognised medical qualification only when granted after a specified date.

(3) The Central Government, after consultation with the Council, may, by notification in the Official Gazette, amend the Second Schedule by directing that an entry be made therein in respect of any medical qualification declaring that it shall be a recognised medical qualification only when granted before a specified date.

(4) Where the Council has refused to recommend any medical qualification which has been proposed for recognition by any Authority referred to in sub-section (2) and that Authority applies to the

Central Government in this behalf, the Central Government, after considering such application and after consulting the Council, may, by notification in the Official Gazette, amend the Second Schedule so as to include such qualification therein and the provisions of subsection (2) shall apply to such notification.

Recognition of medical qualifications granted by certain medical institutions whose qualifications are not included in the First or Second Schedule.

13. (1) The medical qualifications granted by medical institutions in India which are not included in the First Schedule and which are included in Part I of the Third Schedule shall also be recognised medical qualifications for the purposes of this Act.

(2) The medical qualifications granted to a citizen of India—

(a) before the 15th day of August, 1947, by medical institutions in the territories now forming part of Pakistan, and

(b) before the 1st day of April, 1937, by medical institutions in the territories now forming part of Burma,

which are included in Part I of the Third Schedule shall also be recognised medical qualifications for the purposes of this Act.

(3) The medical qualifications granted by medical institutions outside India which are not included in the Second Schedule and which are included in Part II of the Third Schedule shall also be recognised medical qualifications for the purposes of this Act but only if held by a citizen of India.

(4) Any medical institution in a State in India which grants a medical qualification not included in the First Schedule or in Part I of the Third Schedule may apply to the Central Government to have such qualification recognised and the Central Government, after consulting the Council, may, by notification in the Official Gazette, amend Part I of the Third Schedule so as to include such qualification therein, and any such notification may also direct that an entry shall be made in the last column of Part I of the Third Schedule against such medical qualification declaring that it shall be a recognised medical qualification only when granted after a specified date.

Special provision in certain cases for recognition of medical qualifications granted by medical institutions in countries with which there is no scheme of reciprocity

14. (1) The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, direct that medical qualifications granted by medical institutions in any State or country outside India in respect of which a scheme of reciprocity for the recognition of medical qualifications is not in force, shall be recognised medical qualifications for the purposes of this Act or shall be so only when granted after a specified date:

Provided that medical practice by the doctors possessing such qualifications shall be limited to the institution to which they are

attached for the time being for purposes of teaching, research or charitable work and for so long as they continue to do such work, and such persons shall not practise medicine for personal gain.

(2) In respect of any such medical qualification, the Central Government, after consultation with the Council may, by notification in the Official Gazette, direct that it shall be a recognised medical qualification only when granted before a specified date.

15. The medical qualifications included in the Schedules shall be sufficient qualification for enrolment on any State Medical Register.

Right of persons possessing qualifications in the Schedules to be enrolled.

16. Every University or medical institution in India which grants a recognised medical qualification shall furnish such information as the Council may, from time to time, require as to the courses of study and examinations to be undergone in order to obtain such qualification, as to the ages at which such courses of study and examinations are required to be undergone and such qualification is conferred and generally as to the requisites for obtaining such qualification.

Power to require information as to courses of study and examinations.

17. (1) The Committee shall appoint such number of medical inspectors as it may deem requisite to attend at any or all of the examinations held by Universities or medical institutions in India for the purpose of recommending to the Central Government recognition of medical qualifications.

Inspection of examinations.

(2) Inspectors appointed under this section shall not interfere with the conduct of any examination but they shall report to the Committee on the sufficiency of every examination which they attend and on any other matters in regard to which the committee may require them to report.

(3) The Committee shall forward a copy of any such report to the University or medical institution concerned, and shall also forward a copy with the remarks of the University or institution thereon, to the Central Government.

18. (1) The Council may appoint such number of visitors as it may deem requisite to attend at any or all of the examinations held by Universities or medical institutions in India for the purpose of granting recognised medical qualifications.

Visitors at examinations.

(2) Any person, whether he is a member of the Council or not, may be appointed as a visitor under this section but a person who is appointed as an inspector under section 17 for any examination shall not be appointed as a visitor for the same examination.

(3) Visitors appointed under this section shall not interfere with the conduct of any examination but they shall report to the Chairman of the Council on the sufficiency of every examination which they attend and on any other matters in regard to which the Council may require them to report.

(4) The report of a visitor shall be treated as confidential unless in any particular case the Chairman of the Council otherwise directs:

Provided that if the Central Government requires a copy of the report of a visitor, the Council shall furnish the same.

Withdrawal
of recogni-
tion.

19. (1) When upon report by the Committee or by a visitor appointed under section 18, it appears to the Council that the courses of study and examination to be undergone in any University or medical institution in India in order to obtain a recognised medical qualification or that the standards of proficiency required from candidates at any examination held for the purpose of granting such qualification are not such as to secure to persons holding such qualification the knowledge and skill requisite for the efficient practice of medicine, the Council shall make a representation to that effect to the Central Government.

(2) After considering such representation, the Central Government may send it to the State Government of the State in which the University or medical institution is situated and the State Government shall forward it along with such remarks as it may choose to make to the University or medical institution, with an intimation of the period within which the University or medical institution may submit its explanation to the State Government.

(3) On the receipt of the explanation or, where no explanation is submitted within the period fixed, then on the expiry of that period, the State Government shall make its recommendations to the Central Government.

(4) The Central Government, after making such further inquiry, if any, as it may think fit, may, by notification in the Official Gazette, direct that an entry shall be made in the appropriate Schedule against the said medical qualification declaring that it shall be a recognised medical qualification only when granted before a specified date.

Post-grad-
uate Medi-
cal Educa-
tion Com-
mittee for
assisting.

20. (1) The Council may prescribe standards of post-graduate medical education for the guidance of Universities, and may advise Universities in the matter of securing uniform standards for post-graduate medical education throughout India, and for this purpose the Central Government may constitute from among the members

of the Council a Post-graduate Medical Education Committee (hereinafter referred to as the Post-graduate Committee). Council in matters relating to post-graduate medical education.

(2) The Post-graduate Committee shall consist of nine members all of whom shall be persons possessing post-graduate medical qualifications and experience of teaching and examining post-graduate students of medicine.

(3) Six of the members of the Post-graduate Committee shall be nominated by the Central Government and the remaining three members shall be elected by the Council from amongst its members.

(4) For the purpose of considering Post-graduate studies in a subject, the Post-graduate Committee may co-opt, as and when necessary, one or more members qualified to assist it in that subject.

(5) The views and recommendations of the Post-graduate Committee on all matters shall be placed before the Council; and if the Council does not agree with the views expressed or the recommendations made by the Post-graduate Committee on any matter, the Council shall forward them together with its observations to the Central Government for decision.

21. (1) The Council shall cause to be maintained in the prescribed manner a register of medical practitioners to be known as the Indian Medical Register, which shall contain the names of all persons who are for the time being enrolled on any State Medical Register and who possess any of the recognised medical qualifications. The Indian Medical Register.

(2) It shall be the duty of the Registrar of the Council to keep the Indian Medical Register in accordance with the provisions of this Act and of any orders made by the Council, and from time to time to revise the register and publish it in the Gazette of India and in such other manner as may be prescribed.

1 of 1872. (3) Such register shall be deemed to be a public document within the meaning of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 and may be proved by a copy published in the Gazette of India.

22. Each State Medical Council shall supply to the Council three printed copies of the State Medical Register as soon as may be after the commencement of this Act and subsequently after the first day of April of each year, and each Registrar of a State Medical Council shall inform the Council without delay of all additions to and other amendments in the State Medical Register made from time to time. Supply of State Medical Registers.

23. (1) The Registrar of the Council may, on receipt of the report of registration of a person in a State Medical Register or on application-made in the prescribed manner by any such person, enter his name in the Indian Medical Register; Registration in the Indian Medical Register.

Provided that the Registrar is satisfied that the person concerned possesses a recognised medical qualification.

Removal of
names from
the Indian
Medical
Register.

24. (1) If the name of any person enrolled on a State Medical Register is removed therefrom in pursuance of any power conferred by or under any law relating to registration of medical practitioners for the time being in force in any State, the Council shall direct the removal of the name of such person from the Indian Medical Register.

(2) Where the name of any person has been removed from a State Medical Register on any ground other than that he is not possessed of the requisite medical qualifications or where any application made by the said person for restoration of his name to the State Medical Register has been rejected, he may appeal in the prescribed manner and subject to such conditions including conditions as to the payment of a fee as may be laid down in rules made by the Central Government in this behalf, to the Central Government, whose decision, which shall be given after consulting the Council, shall be binding on the State Government and on the authorities concerned with the preparation of the State Medical Register.

Provisional
registration
for clinical
practice.

25. If the courses of study to be undergone for obtaining a recognised medical qualification include a period of training after a person has passed the qualifying examination and before such qualification is conferred on him, any such person shall, on application made by him in this behalf, be granted provisional registration in a State Medical Register by the State Medical Council concerned in order to enable him to practise medicine in an approved institution for the period aforesaid.

Registration
of additional
qualifica-
tions.

26. (1) If any person whose name is entered in the Indian Medical Register obtains any title, diploma or other qualification for proficiency in sanitary science, public health or medicine, which is a recognised medical qualification, he shall, on application made in this behalf in the prescribed manner, be entitled to have an entry stating such other title, diploma, or other qualification made against his name in the Indian Medical Register either in substitution for or in addition to any entry previously made.

(2) The entries in respect of any such person in a State Medical Register shall be altered in accordance with the alterations made in the Indian Medical Register.

Privileges of
persons who
are enrolled
on the
Indian Medi-
cal Register.

27. Subject to the conditions and restrictions laid down in this Act regarding medical practice by persons possessing certain recognised medical qualifications, every person whose name is for the time being borne on the Indian Medical Register shall be entitled

according to his qualifications to practise as a medical practitioner in any part of India and to recover in due course of law in respect of such practice any expenses, charges in respect of medicaments or other appliances, or any fees to which he may be entitled.

23. Every person registered in the Indian Medical Register shall notify any transfer of the place of his residence or practice to the Council and to the State Medical Council concerned, within thirty days of such transfer, failing which his right to participate in the election of members to the Council or a State Medical Council shall be liable to be forfeited by order of the Central Government either permanently or for such period as may be specified therein.

Person enrolled on the Indian Medical Register to notify change of place of residence or practice.

29. (1) The Council shall furnish such reports, copies of its minutes, abstracts of its accounts, and other information to the Central Government as that Government may require.

Information to be furnished by the Council and publication thereof.

(2) The Central Government may publish in such manner as it may think fit, any report, copy, abstract or other information furnished to it under this section or under sections 17 and 18.

30. (1) Whenever it is made to appear to the Central Government that the Council is not complying with any of the provisions of this Act, the Central Government may refer the particulars of the complaint to a Commission of Inquiry consisting of three persons, two of whom shall be appointed by the Central Government, one being a Judge of a High Court, and one by the Council, and such Commission shall proceed to inquire in a summary manner and to report to the Central Government as to the truth of the matters charged in the complaint, and in case of any charge of default or of improper action being found by the Commission to have been established, the Commission shall recommend the remedies, if any, which are in its opinion necessary.

Commissions of inquiry.

(2) The Central Government may require the Council to adopt the remedies so recommended within such time as, having regard to the report of the Commission, it may think fit, and if the Council fails to comply with any such requirement, the Central Government may amend the regulations of the Council, or make such provision or order or take such other steps as may seem necessary to give effect to the recommendations of the Commission.

(3) A Commission of Inquiry shall have power to administer oaths, to enforce the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents, and shall have all such other necessary powers for the purpose of any inquiry conducted by it as are exercised by a Civil Court under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.

Protection of
action taken
in good
faith.

31. No suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie against the Government, the Council or a State Medical Council or any Committee thereof, or any officer or servant of the Government or Councils aforesaid for anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done under this Act.

Power to
make regula-
tions.

32. The Council may, with the previous sanction of the Central Government, make regulations generally to carry out the purposes of this Act, and, without prejudice to the generality of this power, such regulations may provide for—

(a) the management of the property of the Council and the maintenance and audit of its accounts;

(b) the summoning and holding of meetings of the Council, the times and places where such meetings are to be held, the conduct of business thereat and the number of members necessary to constitute a quorum;

(c) the resignation of members of the Council;

(d) the powers and duties of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman;

(e) the mode of appointment of the Executive Committee and other Committees, the summoning and holding of meetings, and the conduct of business of such Committees;

(f) the tenure of office, and the powers and duties of the Registrar and other officers and servants of the Council;

(g) the particulars to be stated, and the proof of qualifications to be given in applications for registration under this Act;

(h) the fees to be paid on applications and appeals under this Act;

(i) the appointment, powers, duties and procedure of medical inspectors and visitors; and

(j) any matter for which under this Act provision may be made by regulations.

Repeal of
Act 27 of
1933.

33. The Indian Medical Council Act, 1933, is hereby repealed.

27 of 1933.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE

(See section 11)

RECOGNISED MEDICAL QUALIFICATIONS GRANTED BY UNIVERSITIES OR MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS
IN INDIA

University or Medical Institution	Recognised medical qualification	Abbreviation for registration
University of Allahabad	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery.	M.B., B.S., All.
University of Bombay	Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery.	L.M.S., Bom.
	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery	M.B., B.S., Bom.
	Doctor of Medicine	M.D., Bom.
	Master of Surgery	M.S., Bom.
University of Calcutta.	Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery.	L.M.S., Cal.
	Bachelor of Medicine	M.B., Cal.
	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery	M.B., B.S., Cal.
	Doctor of Medicine	M.D., Cal.
	Master of Surgery	M.S., Cal.
University of Lucknow	Master of Obstetrics.	M.O., Cal.
	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery	M.B., B.S., Lucknow.
	Doctor of Medicine.	M.D., Lucknow.
	Master of Surgery	M.S., Lucknow.
University of Madras	Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery	L.M.S., Mad.
	Bachelor of Medicine and Master of Surgery	M.B., C.M., Mad.
	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery	M.B., B.S., Mad.
	Doctor of Medicine	M.D., Mad.
	Master of Surgery	M.S., Mad.
Patna University	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery.	M.B., B.S., Patna.
	Doctor of Medicine	M.D., Patna.
	Master of Surgery	M.S., Patna.
Andhra University	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery	M.B., B.S., Andhra.
	Doctor of Medicine.	M.D., Andhra
	Master of Surgery	M.S., Andhra.
	Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery.	L.M.S., Andhra.
College of Physicians and Surgeons, Bombay.	Membership of College of Physicians and Surgeons, Bombay.	M.C.P.S. (Bombay). This shall be a recognised medical qualification only when granted after the 30th April, 1944.

University or Medical Institution	Recognised medical qualification	Abbreviation for registration
	Fellowship of College of Physicians and Surgeons, Bombay, in Medicine, Pathology, Surgery or Dermatology.	F.C.P.S. (Med.) (Bom.) F.C.P.S. (Path.) (Bom.) F.C.P.S. (Surg.) (Bom.) F.C.P.S. (Derm.) (Bom.) These qualifications shall be recognised medical qualifications only when granted after the 1st April, 1954.
University of Agra	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery	M.B., B.S., Agra.
University of East Punjab	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery	M.B., B.S., E. Punjab.
East Punjab State Medical Faculty.	Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery.	L.M.S., East Punjab. This qualification shall be a recognised one only when granted on or after the 15th August, 1947, provided the holders thereof had passed the F.Sc. examination before taking up medical studies.
University of Delhi	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery	M.B., B.S., Delhi.
Gauhati University	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery.	M.B., B.S., (Gauhati). This qualification shall be a recognised medical qualification only when granted after the 20th May, 1952.
State Medical Faculty of West Bengal	Membership of the State Medical Faculty of West Bengal.	M.M.F. (West Bengal).
University of Bihar	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery	M.B. B.S. (Bihar).
University of Poona	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery.	M.B.B.S. (Poona).
Utkal University	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery	M.B.B.S. (Utkal).
Gujarat University	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery	M.B.B.S. (Gujarat).
Nagpur University	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery.	M.B.B.S. (Nagpur).
Osmania University	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery	M.B.B.S. (Osmania).
University of Mysore	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery	M.B. B.S. (Mysore). This qualification shall be a recognised qualification only when granted after the 31st December, 1932.
University of Rajputana	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery.	M.B.B.S. (Rajputana).
University of Baroda	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery.	M.B.B.S. (Baroda). This shall be a recognised medical qualification only when granted after the 1st April, 1954.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE

(See section 12)

RECOGNISED MEDICAL QUALIFICATIONS GRANTED BY MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS OUTSIDE INDIA

Country		Qualifications	
United Kingdom.		Registrable qualifications admitting primarily to the Medical Register granted by licensing bodies in the United Kingdom, as shown in Table 'E' set out in the Medical Register printed and published from time to time under the direction of the General Medical Council of the United Kingdom in pursuance of the Medical Acts, 1858, 1886 and 1950.	
Other Countries		Registrable qualifications	
		Nature of qualification as stated in diplomas	Abbreviations
1	2	3	4
AUSTRALIA—			
<i>New South Wales—</i>			
University of Sydney.	M. B. M. D. Ch. M. B. S.	Medicine and Surgery.	U. Sydney.
<i>South Australia—</i>			
University of Adelaide (a), (c)	M.B., B.S. M. D. M. S.	Do.	U. Adelaide.
<i>Victoria—</i>			
University of Melbourne (b)	M. B. M. D., B.S. M. S.	Do.	U. Melbourne.
BURMA—			
University of Rangoon.	M. B., B. S.	Do.	U. Rangoon.
CANADA—			
<i>Alberta—</i>			
College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Province of Alberta (b)	Member	Do.	C. P. and S. Alta.
University of Alberta (b)	M. D.	Do.	U. Alberta.
<i>Manitoba—</i>			
College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Province of Manitoba (b)	Member	Do.	C.P. & S. Man.

Other Countries	Title	Registrable qualifications	
		Nature of qualification as stated in diplomas	Abbreviation
1	2	3	4
University of Manitoba (c)	M.D., M.D., C. M.	Medicine and Surgery.	U. Man.
<i>North West Territories—</i>			
College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Province of North-West Territories (b)	Member	Do.	C. P. & S. N. W. Terr.
(When held in conjunction with License of the Col- lege of Physicians and Surgeons of the Province of Saskatchewan or the Province of Alberta).			
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>			
Nova Scotia Provincial Medical Board (a) (c)	L.M.S.	Do.	N. Scotia P.M. Bd.
Dalhousie University (a) (c)	M.D., C.M.	Do.	Dalhousie U.
<i>Prince Edward Island—</i>			
Prince Edward Island Medical Council (b)	L.M.S.	Do.	M. Co. P.E.I.
CEYLON—			
Ceylon Medical College (a) (c)	L.M.S.	Do.	Ceylon M. Co.
HONG KONG—			
University of Hong Kong (a) (c)	M.B., B.S. M.D., M.S.	Do.	U. Hong Kong
ITALY—			
All Royal Italian Univer- sities (d)	M.D.	Do.	
JAPAN—			
All Imperial Universities (e)	M.B. (Igakushi) M.D. (Igaku Haku- shi)	Do.	
Any Government or Prefec- tural special colleges designated by a Minister of Education of Japan (e)	M. B. (Igakushi)	Do.	
MALTA—			
Royal University of Malta	M.D.	Do.	U. Malta.
NEWFOUNDLAND—			
Newfoundland Medical Board (b)	L.M.S.	Do.	Nfld. M. Bd.
NEW ZEALAND—			
University of New Zealand	M.B., Ch. B. Ch. M., M.D.	Do.	U. N. Zealand.
PAKISTAN—			
Punjab University	L.M.S. M.B. M.B., B.S. M.D. M.S.	Do.	U. West Punjab.

1	2	3	4
Punjab State Faculty.	Medical L.M.S.	Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery.	L.M.S. Punjab. This qualification shall be a recognised one only when granted before the 15th August, 1947 provided the holders thereof had passed F.Sc. Examination before taking up medical studies.
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA—			
University of South Africa	M.B., Ch.B.]	Do.	U.S. Africa.
(b)	M.B., Ch.B.	} Do.	U. Cape Town.
University of Cape Town (a)	M.D., Ch.M.		
(c)			
University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg (a) (c)	M.B., Ch.B. M.D., Ch.M.	Do. Do.	U. Witwatersrand.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS AND FEDERATED MALAY STATES—			
The King Edward VII College of Medicine, Singapore (a) (c)	L.M.S.	Do.	Singapore Med. Coll.

(a) The qualification must be included in Table (F) of the British Medical Register as published from time to time by the General Medical Council of the United Kingdom.

(b) When granted on or before the 31st October, 1937.

(c) When granted on or before the 31st March, 1942.

(d) When granted on or before the 10th October, 1940.

(e) When granted on or before the 8th December, 1941.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE

(See section 13)

PART I

RECOGNISED MEDICAL QUALIFICATIONS GRANTED BY MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS NOT INCLUDED IN THE FIRST SCHEDULE

Name of medical institution or licensing authority	Recognised medical qualification	Abbreviation
College of Physicians and Surgeons of Bombay.	Licentiate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Bombay.	L.C.P.S. (Bom.)
State Medical Faculty, Bombay.	Licensed Medical Practitioner.	L.M.P. (Bom.)
State Medical Faculty of Bengal.	Licentiate of the Medical Faculty, Bengal.	L.M.F. (Bengal). This qualification shall be a recognised medical qualification only when granted before the 15th August, 1947.
	Licentiate in Medicine & Surgery (Nat.) (West Bengal).	L.M. & S. (Nat. West Bengal).
State Medical Faculty of West Bengal.	Licentiate of the Medical Faculty, West Bengal.	L.M.F. (West Bengal)
	Licentiate in Medicine & Surgery (Nat.) West Bengal.	L.M. & S. (Nat.) West Bengal.
Government of Bengal	Licensed Medical Practitioner (Campbell Medical School).	L.M.P. (Campbell Medical School).
	Diploma of Medical College (Bengal).	Dipl. Medl. Coll. (Bengal).
	Licensed Medical Practitioner (Dacca Medical School).	L.M.P. (Dacca Medl. Sch.) This qualification shall be a recognised medical qualification only when granted before the 15th August, 1947
State Medical Faculty of Uttar Pradesh.	Fellow of the State Medical Faculty (U.P.).	F.S.M.F. (U.P.)
	Member of the State Medical Faculty.	M.S.M.F. (U.P.)
	Licentiate of the State Medical Faculty.	L.S.M.F. (U.P.)
State Board of Medical Examinations, U.P.	Licensed Medical Practitioner (U.P.).	L.M.P. (U.P.)
State Medical Faculty of Punjab	Fellow of the State Medical Faculty (Punjab).	F.S.M.F. (Punjab)
	Member of the State Medical Faculty (Punjab).	M.S.M.F. (Punjab)
	Licentiate of the State Medical Faculty.	L.S.M.F. (Punjab)

Name of medical institution or licensing authority	Recognised medical qualification	Abbreviation
Government of Punjab . . .	Licensed Medical Practitioner (Lahore).	M.P.L. (Lahore). This shall be a recognised medical qualification only when granted before the 15th August, 1947.
Hyderabad Government . . .	Licentiate in Medicine & Surgery (Osmania). Licensed Medical Practitioner (Hyd.).	L.M. & S. (Osmania) L.M.P. (Hyd.)
Government of Mysore . . .	Licensed Medical Practitioner (Mysore).	L.M.P. (Mysore)
Mysore Medical School . . .	Licensed Medical Practitioner (Mysore Medical School).	L.M.P. (Mysore) Medl. Sch.)
Andhra University . . .	Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery (Andhra U.).	L.M. & S. (Andhra U.)
Assam Medical Examination Board.	Licensed Medical Practitioner (Assam). Licensed Medical Practitioner (B. W. Medical School, Dibrugarh).	L.M.P. (Assam) L.M.P. (B. W. Medl. Sch. Dibrugarh).
Board of Examiners, Medical College, Madras.	Licensed Medical Practitioner (Madras). Diploma in Medicine & Surgery	L.M.P. (Madras) D.M.S. (Madras) Lic. Apoth (Madras)
C.P. (or M.P.) Medical Examination Board.	Licensed Medical Practitioner (C. P. or M.P.).	L.M.P. (C.P. or M.P.)
Orissa Medical Examination Board.	Licensed Medical Practitioner (Orissa).	L.M.P. (Orissa)
Bihar and Orissa Medical Examination Board.	Licensed Medical Practitioner (Bihar and Orissa). Licensed Medical Practitioner, Temple Medical School, (Patna).	L.M.P. (Bihar and Orissa). L.M.P. (Temple Medl. Sch., Patna).
King Edward Hospital Medical School, Indore.	Diploma or certificate in Medicine and/or Surgery.	Diploma or certificate in Medicine and/or Surgery.
Travancore University . . .	Do.	Do.
Rangoon University . . .	Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery.	L.M. & S. (Rangoon U.). This qualification shall be a recognised medical qualification only when granted before the 1st April 1937.
Burma Medical Examination Board.	Licensed Medical Practitioner.	L.M.P. (Burma). This qualification shall be a recognised medical qualification only when granted before the 1st April, 1937.

PART II

RECOGNISED MEDICAL QUALIFICATIONS GRANTED BY MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS
OUTSIDE INDIA NOT INCLUDED IN THE SECOND SCHEDULE

M.D. (Berlin).

M.D. (Paris).

M.D. (Amsterdam).

M.D. (Freiburg, Germany).

M.D. (Vienna).

M.D. (Toronto, Canada).

M.D. (Heidelberg).

M.B.B.S. (Dacca).

M.D. (Bonn). (Specialist for Women's diseases & Obstetrics).

M.B.B.S. (Ceylon).

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

The objects of this Bill are to amend the Indian Medical Council Act, 1933 (27 of 1933)—

(a) to give representation to licentiate members of the medical profession, a large number of whom are still practising in the country ;

(b) to provide for the registration of the names of citizens of India who have obtained foreign medical qualifications which are not at present recognised under the existing Act ;

(c) to provide for the temporary recognition of medical qualifications granted by medical institutions in countries outside India with which no scheme of reciprocity exists in cases where the medical practitioners concerned are attached for the time being to any medical institution in India for the purpose of teaching or research or for any charitable object ;

(d) to provide for the formation of a Committee of Post-graduate Medical Education for the purpose of assisting the Medical Council of India to prescribe standards of post-graduate medical education for the guidance of Universities and to advise Universities in the matter of securing uniform standards for post-graduate medical education throughout India ;

(e) to provide for the maintenance of an all-India register by the Medical Council of India, which will contain the names of all the medical practitioners possessing recognised medical qualifications.

2. The Indian Medical Council Act, 1933, does not now extend to Part B States and it is now considered necessary that the Act should extend to the whole of India except Jammu and Kashmir. A few other minor amendments have also come to light in the course of the working of this Act, and as a matter of convenience it is now proposed to re-enact the existing Act with the above amendments.

NEW DELHI;

The 26th April, 1956.

AMRIT KAUR.

FINANCIAL MEMORANDUM

The Indian Medical Council Bill, 1956, provides for the extension of the existing Act to Part B States other than Jammu and Kashmir as well as an increase in the number of members of the Medical Council of India (*vide* clause 3). Some of the Part B State Governments have agreed to meet the travelling and daily allowances of their representatives on the Council. The expenditure on the travelling and daily allowances of elected and nominated members from the remaining States will have to be borne by the Medical Council of India which is paid grants-in-aid by the Central Government to meet its expenses. The additional expenditure on this account is estimated at Rs. 4,500 per annum on the assumption that the Medical Council of India will meet twice in a year.

The Central Government will also be required to meet the cost of travelling and daily allowances of the members nominated by them and the 7 licentiate members to be elected to the Council. They are already meeting the expenditure on the travelling and daily allowances of their nominees on the Council whose number is 4 at present. The number of nominated members on the Council will increase to 6 after the Bill is enacted. The additional cost involved is estimated at Rs. 3,600.

In regard to the election of members to the Medical Council of India from the Part B States other than Jammu and Kashmir, it is expected that the Central Government will be required to meet the expenditure on elections. It is estimated that there will be an additional expenditure of about Rs. 5,000 every five years. On the election of the seven licentiate members of the Council there will be an expenditure of about Rs. 7,000 every five years.

The Bill provides for the levy of fees by the Medical Council of India for the registration of persons in the All-India Medical Register. The income that may be derived by the Council from the medical practitioners for registering their names in the All-India Medical Register will partly offset the additional expenditure involved.

After the Bill is enacted there will not be a separate Council to deal with Post-graduate Medical Education and the non-statutory All-India Council of Post-graduate Medical Education will cease to function. The expenditure which is at present being incurred by the Government of India on this Council will be saved.

MEMORANDUM REGARDING DELEGATED LEGISLATION

Under clause 24(2) rules may be made by the Central Government laying down conditions subject to which a person whose name has been removed from a State Medical Register may appeal to the Central Government. Apart from prescribing the procedure for the filing of appeals, this clause is intended to enable the Central Government to impose a condition to the effect that the party must exhaust all his remedies under the State enactment concerned before coming up to the Central Government.

Clause 32 of the Bill empowers the Medical Council of India to make, with the previous sanction of the Central Government, Regulations generally to carry out the purposes of the Act. The matters in respect of which such Regulations may be made are specified therein. These matters relate, among others, to the management of the property of the Council and the maintenance and audit of its accounts; the summoning and holding of meetings of the Council, the times and places where such meetings are to be held and the conduct of business thereat; the resignation of members of the Council; the powers and duties of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman; the mode of appointment of the Executive Committee and other Committees, the summoning and holding of meetings, and the conduct of business of such Committees; the tenure of office, and the powers and duties of the Registrar and other officers and servants of the Council, the fees to be paid on applications and appeals under this Act and the appointment, powers, duties and procedure of medical inspectors and visitors. Under the Indian Medical Council Act, 1933, similar authority has been delegated to the Medical Council of India.

The delegated legislation is of a character normal to such Acts.

S. N. MUKERJEE,
Secretary.

